African Invertebrates Vol. 47 Pages 207–227 Pietermaritzburg December, 2006

An annotated checklist of Namibian Dolichopodidae (Diptera) with the description of a new species of *Grootaertia* and a key to species of the genus

I. Ya. Grichanov[1], **A. H. Kirk-Spriggs**[2*] and **P. Grootaert**[3]

[1]All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, Podbelskogo 3, Pushkin, St. Petersburg, 196608 Russia; grichanov@hotbox.ru; [2]Research Associate, Entomology Centre, National Museum of Namibia, P.O. Box 1203, Windhoek, Namibia; [3]Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Vautierstraat 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; Patrick.Grootaert@naturalsciences.be

[*]Present address: Department of Entomology & Arachnology, Albany Museum, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, 6139 South Africa; a.kirk-spriggs@ru.ac.za

ABSTRACT

This paper reviews current knowledge of the Namibian Dolichopodidae fauna, which now comprises 56 species and subspecies in 28 genera and six subfamilies: Diaphorinae, Dolichopodinae, Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae, Sciapodinae and Sympycninae—as represented in the Namibian National Insect Collection. A new species, *Grootaertia skorpionensis* Grichanov sp. n., is described and figured, based on material from the Succulent Karoo Biome in southern Namibia, and a key to all known species of the genus *Grootaertia* Grichanov is provided.

An annotated checklist of known Namibian material is provided, and 13 species or subspecies are newly recorded from Namibia, namely: *Acropsilus brevitalus* (Parent), *Amblypsilopus cilifrons* (Parent), *Bickeliolus trochanteralis* (Curran), *Dolichopus afroungulatus* Grichanov, *Grootaertia skorpionensis* sp. n., *Hercostomus argyropus argyropus* (Loew), *Medetera africana africana* Grichanov, *M. otiosa* Parent, *Pelastoneurus ambiguus* Parent, *P. micrurus* Parent, *Sympycnus discrepans* Parent, *Thinophilus imperialis* (Curran) and *T. maculatus* Parent.

Additional records of species from Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar and Zambia, are also provided. Three additional species, namely *Asyndetus virgatus* Curran, *Chrysotus inconspicuus* Loew and *Diaphorus lawrencei* Curran are recorded from Botswana, and *A. virgatus* Curran from Zambia.

One new synonym is proposed: *Hydrophorus vaalensis* Parent, 1954, syn. n. =*Hydrophorus spinicornis* Loew, 1858. Lectotypes and paralectotypes of *Chrysotus inconspicuus* Loew, 1858, and *Hercostomus argyropus argyropus* (Loew, 1858) are here designated to fix the current taxonomic concept.

KEY WORDS: Dolichopodidae, Afrotropical, Namibia, new species, checklist, identification key.

INTRODUCTION

Species of the family Dolichopodidae are poorly known in Namibia and have only been reviewed recently (see Grichanov 2000*a*, *b*, *c*). Fifty-five species in 28 genera belonging to six subfamilies, Diaphorinae, Dolichopodinae, Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae, Sciapodinae and Sympycninae are now known to occur there. These probably represent approximately 25% of the total dolichopodid fauna of the country. Eight species and one subspecies are probably Namibian endemics. The named Namibian species represent less then 10% of the afrotropical fauna as a whole, which numbers 700 to 710 species in approximately 55 genera (estimation by I. Grichanov). The fauna of the Congo basin (Kinshasa) may be regarded as well known, but only partial investigations have been undertaken of the dolichopodid faunas of Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. Adjacent African islands and other afrotropical countries remain poorly studied. In reality the estimated number of

Dolichopodidae from the Afrotropical Region may exceed 2000 species. Representatives of the subfamilies Neurigoninae and Rhaphiinae are yet to be recorded from Namibia, but have been found in Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa) and South Africa. No genera endemic to Namibia are recorded to date.

Loew (1858: 341) was the first to record a dolichopodid fly from Namibia (see notes for *Hydrophorus praecox*), but there were no previous records of Dolichopodidae from Namibia (e.g. Dyte & Smith 1980) prior to Grichanov's treatment of unsorted material collected during the British Museum (Natural History) expedition to southern Africa in 1972.

The majority of species used in this study were collected in the central arid part of the country, being xerophilous and halophilous by nature (Diaphorinae, Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae). Some of these species are widely distributed across semi-deserts or maritime territories of the Old World. The remaining species are regarded as being endemic to Namibia or to the southern part of Africa. Namibia as a whole and north-eastern parts of the country (Caprivi Strip) in particular, have a significant tropical element, with many species being common to central Africa or occurring across the continental afrotropics.

The subfamily Medeterinae is the most diverse in southern Africa, in contrast to the Sciapodinae with the greater number of species in central Africa. Currently 13 genera and 225 species of Sciapodinae are known from the region, whereas seven genera and 80 afrotropical species and subspecies of Medeterinae are known. The first author recently revised the subfamily Dolichopodinae (Grichanov 2004), describing 86 new species from the Afrotropical Region, and placing in synonymy 18 known names. Currently eight genera and 163 afrotropical species of Dolichopodinae are known. All catalogued species of the genus *Dolichopus* Latreille, 1796, are excluded here from the genus, and from the fauna of the afrotropics, although several further species of the genus are recorded for the region. Only 11 species (including some new to science) have been recorded from Namibia. The three subfamilies Hydrophorinae, Medeterinae and Dolichopodinae include more than half of the known Namibian dolichopodid species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Dolichopodid material from the Namibian National Insect Collection, National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, was originally examined by the first author in 1999, and this resulted in three subsequent publications (Grichanov 2000*a*, *b*, *c*). This paper brings together records of material collected subsequently and examined by the first and third authors in 2003. Although originating from a broad geographical range, much of the material of interest originates from the Caprivi Strip in the north-east of the country.

Records published previously are provided in an abbreviated form, although spelling errors of localities in the above cited publications are corrected where necessary. Most of the material is preserved in 70% ethanol in glass vials. One paratype of the new species (Figs 1–5) was placed in glycerol following alkalisation and is mounted on a pin.

Bilaterally symmetrical structures in the new species description are described in the singular. Holotype and paratype label data are quoted as they appear; a slash (/) indicates the end of a line of print, two slashes (//) signify data on a further label. Significant supplementary or qualifying information is presented in square parentheses when considered necessary. Curatorial label information is not provided.

Material was collected by the following: Altringham, J.; Butlin, R.; Curtis, B.A.; De Meyer, M.; De Saeger, H.; Eiseb, S.; Green, S.V.; Griffin, E.; Hauwanga, W.; Irish, J.; Kasch, S.; Kirk-Spriggs, A.H.; Koch, F.; Mann, D.J.; Marais, E.; Mey, W.; Newman, D.; Olivier, G.; Papp, T.; Pauly, A.; Pusch, M.; and Wheeler, J.

ABBREVIATIONS

Institutions

BMNH – Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.
ISNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium.
MZLU – Zoological Museum, Lund University, Lund, Sweden.
NHRS – Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.
NMNW – Namibian National Insect Collection, National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek.
ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Collection methods

(BP) – blue pan/s
(BPE) – 5 brown pan traps experiment
(LT) – light trap
(MT) – Malaise trap/s
(PFT) – pitfall traps
(S) – sweeping
(WP) – white pan/s
(YP) – yellow pan/s
(YPE) – 5 yellow pan traps experiment

TAXONOMY

Genus *Grootaertia* Grichanov, 1999

Grootaertia: Grichanov, 1999*b*: 90.

Diagnosis: The genus is most similar to *Paramedetera* Grootaert & Meuffels, 1997, differing in apical arista; distal sectors of R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} weakly arched anteriorly; abdominal segment 7 semicircular, narrow, not forming pedicel; hypopygium sessile, asymmetrical; hypandrial lobes absent; aedeagus with large lateral lobes; female oviscapt with simple fused hemitergites 9 bearing simple setae. The morphology of male and female genitalia in *Grootaertia* spp. is rather probably basal and variable. The genus is, therefore, likely to be the most ancestral group of the subfamily.

Key to species of *Grootaertia*

1 Thorax entirely or almost entirely black, at most humeri partly and sutures narrowly yellow-brown 2
– Thorax mainly yellowish brown, with large yellow areas, sometimes mesonotum mostly brown or partly black 3

2 Coxae and femora reddish yellow; male cercus with distinct distolateral finger-like lobe; ventral surstyli setose; wing 1.9 mm (Western and Eastern Cape, South Africa) .... *kuznetsovi* Grichanov
– Coxae and femora blackish brown; male cercus simple; surstyli glabrous; wing 1.5 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) .... *irwini* Grichanov

3 Scutellum yellow, at most brownish at base; male antennal stylus fused with postpedicel, forming very long tapering lobe; female postpedicel 3× longer than high at base; scape with hairs above in both sexes; wing 2.1 mm (southern Namibia) .... **skorpionensis** sp. n.

– Scutellum black dorsally; postpedicel simple, as long as or slightly longer than high at base; scape bare (♀ unknown) 4

4 Hypopygium with one pair of surstyli; aedeagus with simple lateral lobes 5

– Hypopygium with at least two pairs of surstyli; aedeagus with one lateral lobe incised or bifurcated 7

5 Surstyli twice as long as epandrium, positioned symmetrically at distodorsal margin; cercus small; wing 1.6 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) ..... *bistylata* Grichanov

– Surstyli as long as or shorter than epandrium, asymmetrical; cercus large 6

6 Hypandrium short, spade-like, slightly widened distally, with widely rounded distal margin (ventral view), apicoventral in position; one pair of long narrow pointed surstyli, approximately as long as epandrium: left surstylus simple, dorsolateral in position, arising at base of cercus; right surstylus ventrolateral in position, arising at base of hypandrium, with narrow basal process 1/3 as long as surstylus; wing 1.7 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) .... *asymmetrica* Grichanov

– Hypandrium large, almost rectangularly curved, positioned on left side of epandrium; one pair of short, hook-like surstyli attached to epandrium dorsoapically; wing 2.0 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) .... *brevipennis* Grichanov

7 Epandrium twice as long as high; three pairs of surstyli shifted to apicodorsal margin; cerci concealed; aedeagus with large medial foramen; wing 1.8 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) .... *anomalipennis* Grichanov

– Epandrium 1.5× longer than high; ventral pair of surstyli glabrous, attached to epandrium apicoventrally; right dorsal lobe arising apicoventrally, with short hairs in middle half; left dorsal lobe arising apicodorsally, with short hairs in middle half; unpaired short glabrous surstylus positioned left apicodorsally; cerci exposed; aedeagus lacking medial foramen; wing 1.8 mm (Western Cape, South Africa) .... *anomalopyga* Grichanov

Grootaertia skorpionensis sp. n.

Figs 1–5

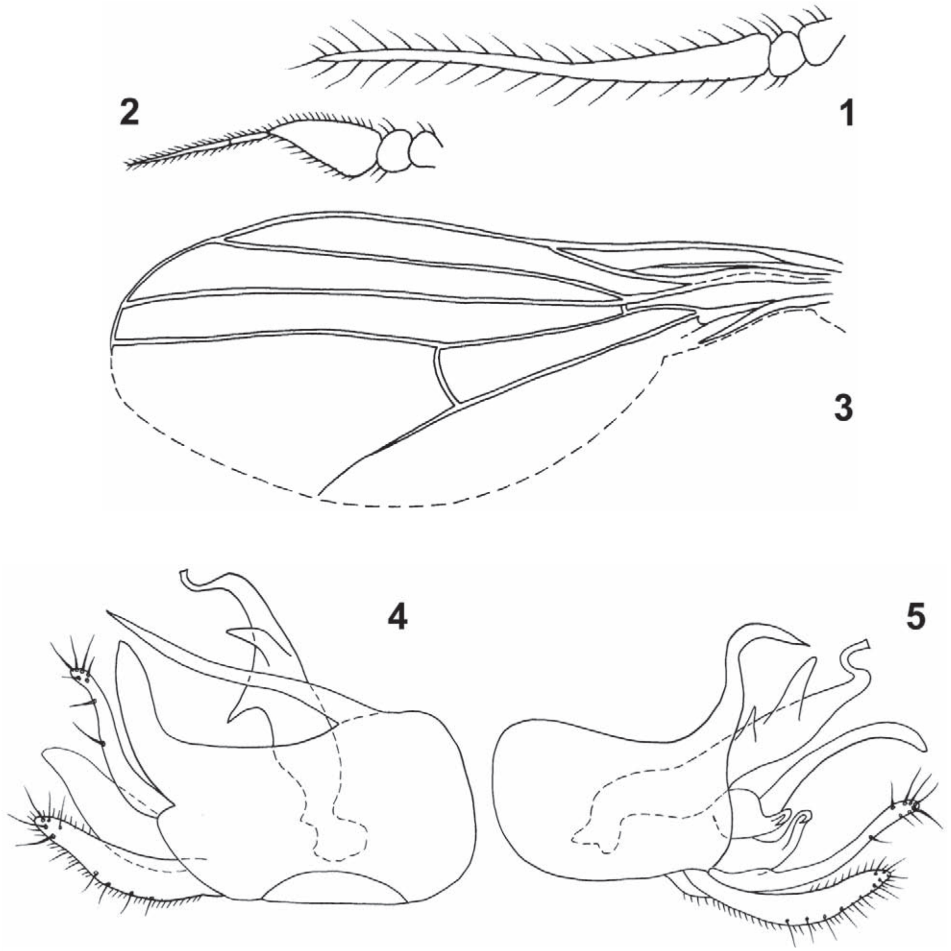
Etymology: The specific epithet, *skorpionensis*, refers to the type locality.

Description:

Male.

Measurements (mm): body length, 2.1; antenna length, 0.8(♀)–0.9(♂); wing length/width, 1.5/0.5; hypopygium length, 0.6.
Body generally brown, with brown setae.

Head: Frons and face black. Ocellar tubercle prominent, with pair of strong setae. One strong vertical seta present laterally on frons, a weaker postvertical positioned as linear continuation of postocular setal row; postocular setae brownish above, white laterally and below. Occiput flat, perpendicular to frons surface. Ventral postcranium with several short cilia. Face widest beneath antennae, gradually narrowed towards clypeus. Clypeal



Figs 1–5. *Grootaertia skorpionensis* sp. n.: (1) ♂ antenna, (2) ♀ antenna, (3) wing, (4) hypopygium, left lateral aspect, (5) hypopygium, right lateral aspect.

suture rather prominent. Ratio of height of face to its maximal width to its minimal width 15:7:4. Antenna 1.6× longer than head height, black-brown; scape with 2–3 distinct dorsal hairs; pedicel with ring of short apical setulae; postpedicel appears to be entirely fused with stylus, without any trace of division, thus being very long, swollen at base, gradually narrowing to apex, entirely covered with long dense hairs. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel 3:3:33. Palpus and proboscis brown, with sparse hairs; palpus short, subtriangular, with one apical seta; proboscis stout, elongated.

Thorax: Mostly dark brown mesonotum; humeri, notopleura, scutellum and adjacent part of mesonotum yellow, sometimes scutellum brownish at base; pleura yellow-brown, more yellow in upper half, with small black spot on pteropleura; mesonotum flattened in posterior third. Five pairs of strong dorsocentral setae decreasing somewhat in length anteriorly. Acrostichal setae absent. Two fine proepisternal setae. Scutellum with pair of strong setae and pair of microscopic lateral hairs.

Legs: Mainly reddish yellow, with mostly brownish coxae; tarsi brown from tip of basitarsus. Fore coxa with short hairs and several light setae in apical half; mid and hind coxae with one light external seta. Femora without setae and long hairs. Fore tibia with 2–3 short apicoventral setae. Mid tibia with one anterior and one posterodorsal setae at basal 1/5, 3–4 apical setae; tarsomeres 1–4 with short apical setulae. Hind tibia with several short dorsal setae. Length ratio of fore femur to tibia to tarsus (tarsomeres 1–5) 23:22:13:6:4:3:3. Same ratio for middle leg 28:31:18:8:6:4:4. Same ratio for hind leg 30:32:12:11:7:4:3.

Wing: Elongate-oval, simple, hyaline; veins brown; posterior wing margin evenly convex; maximum wing width just before the end of CuA_1. Costa lacking long hairs. Ratio of part of costa between R_{2+3} and R_{4+5} to that between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} 9:3. R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} slightly convex anteriorly, parallel in apical part. Ratio of apical to basal part of M_{1+2} (from *r–m*) 30:16. Crossvein *m–cu* slightly convex. Ratio of crossvein *m–cu* to maximal distance between R_{4+5} and M_{1+2} to apical part of CuA_1 5:5:16. Anal vein fold-like, anal lobe poorly developed, anal angle obtuse. Alula reduced. Lower calypter small, yellow, with greatly reduced cilia. Halter yellow.

Abdomen: Brown, lighter laterally and ventrally, covered with short light setae. Tergum 7 semicircular, narrow, lying conformably with tergum 6. Tergum 8 large, covering left basolateral foramen. Epandrium shining black-brown, pear-shaped (lateral view). No epandrial seta. Hypandrium (epandrial lobe?) forming long pointed lobe positioned at left distoventral angle of epandrium. Aedeagus long, widened in middle; lateral lobes of aedeagus long, thin, pointed apically. Surstyli brown, glabrous, two pairs, positioned apicodorsally. Cercus yellow, visible, with several long dorsal setae.

Female.

Similar to ♂ except lacking male secondary sexual characters. Postpedicel tapering, 3× longer than high at base. Length ratio of scape to pedicel to postpedicel to stylus (1st and 2nd segments) 3:3:9:2:19.

Holotype: ♂ 'Namibia: Lüderitz District / Skorpion area / 27°49'S 16°36'E / 09–12.viii.1997 / E. Marais & A.H. Kirk-Spriggs / yellow trays 3 // Holotype ♂ / *Grootaertia* / *skorpionensis* Grichanov [laser printed on red card]' (NMNW type # T 602).

Paratypes: 2♂ same data as holotype except: / 'blue trays 1 // Paratype ♂ / *Grootaertia* / *skorpionensis* Grichanov [laser printed on red card]' [in one vial]; 1♀ same except: / 'yellow trays 1'; 3♂ 4♀ same except: / 'yellow trays 4' [in one vial]; 4♂ 2♀ same except: / 'yellow trays 4' [in one vial] (all preserved in alcohol, NMNW series # T 602); 1♂ same except: / 'yellow trays 3' (in glycerol after alkalisation, mounted on pin in a cavity of polymer film covered with adhesive tape; ZIN).

Distribution: Namibia. The type material originates from the Succulent Karoo Biome in south-western Namibia, as defined by Irish (1994), and the species appears to be restricted to this biome. The type material was sampled as part of an environmental impact assessment, and the type locality has subsequently been developed for a zinc mine. The area is however, fairly homogenous, and the species is expected to occur elsewhere in the same biome.

Similar species: Differing from other species of the genus in the morphology of the antennae. Scape bearing 2–3 distinct dorsal hairs; postpedicel appears to be entirely fused with stylus, with no trace of division, thus being very long, swollen at base, gradually narrowing to apex, entirely clothed in long dense hairs. Such male secondary sexual character as fused postpedicel and stylus appears to be unique in the subfamily Medeterinae. Elongated postpedicel (particularly in females) is remarkable in the genus. For example, only *G. kuznetsovi* Grichanov and *G. irwini* Grichanov males have elongated postpedicel, 1.5× longer than high at base. *Grootaertia* Grichanov is endemic to southern Africa with *G. skorpionensis* sp. n. here described from Namibia and seven species described previously from Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa (Grichanov 1999*b*, 2000*a*). The new species may be easily identified by use of the above key.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank Thomas Pape (formerly NHRS), who hosted I. Grichanov's visit to the museum to examine the Namibian specimens. Bradley Sinclair (Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Germany) undertook the initial sort of much of the material to genera (in 1999). Part of the material cited in this paper was collected under permits issued by the Ministry of Environment & Tourism, Namibia. The Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources, Namibia, is thanked for assistance during the NMNW Guano Island Survey, 2003. *Namdeb* kindly gave permission for research to be conducted in Diamond Area 1 (where the type material of the new species was collected). I. Grichanov acknowledges kind financial support from the Belgian Office for Scientific, Technical & Cultural Affairs (1999–2000) and the Swedish Institute (2001–2004). Two referees are thanked for improving the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Becker, T. 1902. Ägyptische Dipteren. *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* **2**: 1–66.

Bickel, D.J. 1986. *Thrypticus* and an allied new genus, *Corindia* from Australia (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Records of the Australian Museum* **38**: 135–151.

Bigot, J.M.F. 1859. Essai d'une classification générale et synoptique de l'ordre des Insectes Diptères [VIIe mémoire]. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* **7** (3): 201–231.

———1888. [Genre nouveaux de Dolichopodi]. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **6** (8): xxiv.

Couturier, G. 1978 [1977]. Les Diptères Dolichopodidae de Côte d'Ivoire: description de trois nouvelles espèces. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **82**: 220–224.

Curran, C.H. 1924. The Dolichopodidae of South Africa. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **10** (4): 212–232.

———1925. Three additional new species of South African Dolichopodidae (Diptera). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **11** (3): 176–178.

———1926*a*. Records of African Dolichopodidae with descriptions of new species. *Revue Zoologique Africaine* **14** (1): 1–39.

———1926*b*. The Dolichopodidae of the South African Museum. *Annals of the South African Museum* **23**: 377–416.

Dyte, C.E. & Smith, K.G.V. 1980. 33. Family Dolichopodidae. *In*: Crosskey, R.W., ed., *Catalogue of the Diptera of the Afrotropical Region*. London: British Museum (Natural History), pp. 443–463.

Enderlein, G. 1912. Zur Kenntnis aussereuropäischer Dolichopodiden I tribus Psilodini. *Zoologische Jahrbücher*. Jena (suppl.) **15**: 367–408.

Fallén, C.F. 1823. *Monographia Dolichopodum Sveciae* [=Diptera Sveciae part II Dolichopodes], Lundae [=Lund], Part I, pp. 1–8.

Fischer von Waldheim, G. 1819. *Programme d'invitation à la séance publique de la Société impériale des Naturalistes, qui aura lieu le 15 décembre. Contenant une notice d'une mouche carnivore, accompagnée d'une planche*. Moscou [=Moscow], 1–11 pp.

Gerstaecker, A. 1864. Uebersicht der in der Umgegend Berlin bis jetzt beobachteten Dolichopoden. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **25**: 20–48.

Grichanov, I.Ya. 1996*a*. Four new species of the genus *Amblypsilopus* Bigot (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from tropical Africa and Papua New Guinea. *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **7** (4): 285–294.

———1996*b*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Condylostylus* Bigot (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **7** (3): 217–222.

———1996*c*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Ethiosciapus* Bickel (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **7** (3): 223–227.

———1997*a*. Eight new species of *Medetera* Fischer von Waldheim (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from tropical Africa. *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **8** (4): 173–189.

———1997*b*. A brief review of the afrotropical fauna of the subfamily Hydrophorinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with description of *Cemocarus stuckenbergi* sp. n. *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **8** (3): 149–157.

———1997*c*. Notes on afrotropical and palaearctic species of the genus *Thinophilus* Wahlberg (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with descriptions of new species. *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **8** (3): 135–147.

———1998*a*. New data on Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with a revised catalogue and keys to afrotropical species. *Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Entomologie* **68**: 79–130.

———1998*b*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Lichtwardtia* Enderlein (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (3): 221–236.

———1998*c*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Acropsilus* Mik (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (3): 183–190.

———1998*d*. Two new species of *Campsicnemus* Haliday (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from tropical Africa. *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (2): 109–113.

———1998*e*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Tachytrechus* Haliday (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (2): 115–122.

———1998*f*. Three new afrotropical species of the Australian genus *Corindia* Bickel (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (3): 191–194.

———1998*g*. Afrotropical species of the genus *Thrypticus* Gerstaecker (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **9** (3): 213–220.

———1999*a*. New species and new records of afrotropical Sciapodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Entomologie* **69**: 113–135.

———1999*b*. A brief review of the afrotropical fauna of the subfamily Medeterinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with descriptions of a new genus and new species. *Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Entomologie* **69**: 87–112.

———2000*a*. New afrotropical Sciapodinae and Medeterinae with a review of Namibian Dolichopodidae (Diptera). *Studia Dipterologica* **7** (2): 399–435.

———2000*b*. New afrotropical Sympycninae and redescription of European *Peloropeodes acuticornis* (Oldenberg) (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *An International Journal of Dipterological Research* **11** (2): 77–102.

———2000*c*. Dolichopodidae (Diptera: Empidoidea). *In*: Kirk-Spriggs, A.H. & Marais, E., eds, *Dâures – biodiversity of the Brandberg Massif, Namibia. Cimbebasia Memoir* **9**. Windhoek: National Museum of Namibia, pp. 227–230.

———2000*d*. Afrotropical Neurigoninae and notes on the diaphorine genus *Dactylonotus* Parent (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Belgian Journal of Entomology* **2**: 257–271.

———2004. Review of the afrotropical Dolichopodinae (Diptera: Dolichopodidae). *Plant Protection News Supplement*. St. Petersburg: All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, pp. 1–244.

Grootaert, P. & Meuffels, H.J.G. 1997. Dolichopodidae (Diptera) from Papua New Guinea XIV. *Paramedetera*, a new genus in the Medeterinae. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* **11**: 309–319.

Guérin-Méneville, F.E. 1831. Insectes, plates No. 1 – No. 21. *In*: Duperrey, L.I., ed., *Voyage autour du monde, exécuté par ordre du Roi, sur la corvette de sa majesté, La Coquille, pendant les années 1822, 1923, 1824 et 1825,* etc. Histoire Naturelle, Zoologie. Paris: Atlas, '1826', pp. 20–21.

Haliday, A.H. 1851. Family XXI. Dolichopodidae. *In*: Walker, F., ed., *Insecta Britannica*, *Diptera 1*. London, pp. 144–221.

Hardy, G.H. 1935. Miscellaneous notes on Australian Diptera III. *Proceedings of the Linnaean Society of New South Wales* **40** (3–4): 248–251.

Irish, J. 1994. The biomes of Namibia, as determined by objective categorisation. *Navorsinge van die Nasionale Museum, Bloemfontein* **10** (13): 559–592.

Latreille, P.A. [1796]. *Précis des caractères génériques des Insectes, disposés dans un ordre naturel*. Paris & Brive.

LEHMANN, J.G.C. 1822. *Indicem scholarum publice privatimque in Hamburgensium Gymnasio Academico a paschate 1822 usque as pascha a. 1823 habendarum. Observationes zoologicae praesertim in faunam hamburgensem Pugillus primus*. Hamburgi [=Hamburg].

LICHTWARDT, B. 1898. *Cryptophleps* novum genus Dolichopodidarum. *Természetrajzi Füzetek, Budapest* **21**: 491–493.

LOEW, H. 1857 [1856]. Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Dipteren. Vierter Beitrag. *Programm K. Realschule zu Meseritz* **1856**: 1–57.

———1858. Bidrag till Kännedomen om Afrikas Diptera. *Öfversigt af K. Vetenskapsakademiens Förhandlingar* **14**: 337–383; **15** (7–8): 335–341.

———1860. Die Dipteren-Fauna Südafrika's. Erste Abtheilung. *Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins für Sachsen und Thüringen in Halle* (1858–1861) **2**: 57–402.

———1861. Neue Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Dipteren. Achter Beitrag [part]. *Programm K. Realschule zu Meseritz* **1861**: 1–60.

———1864. *Monographs of the Diptera of North America*. Part II. Smithsonian Institution, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 6.

———1869. *Beschreibungen europäischer Dipteren.* 1. *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insecten. Von Johann Wilhelm Meigen*. Achter Theil oder zweiter Supplementband [=part 8 of second supplementary volume]. Halle: H.W. Schmidt.

MACQUART, J. 1834. *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Diptères* I. *In*: Roret, N.E., ed., *Nouvelles suites à Buffon, formant, avec les oeuvres de cet auteur, un cours complet d'histoire naturelle. Collection accompagnée de planches*. Paris, pp. 1–578.

———1842. Diptères exotiques nouveaux ou peu connus. *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille* **1841** (1): 65–200.

MEIGEN, J.W. 1824. *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten*, 4. Hamburg: Schultz-Wundermann.

MEUFFELS, H.J.G. & GROOTAERT, P. 1984. Dolichopodidae (Diptera) from Papua New Guinea I: the genus *Cymatopus* Kertész with a discussion on *Abatetia* Miller and *Cemocarus* gen. nov. *Indo-Malayan Zoology* **1**: 141–158.

MIK, J. 1878. Dipterologische Untersuchungen. *Jahresbericht über das K.K. Akademische Gymnasium in Wien* **1877–1878**: 1–24.

NAGLIS, ST.M. 1999. A new species of *Trigonocera* Becker (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) from tropical Africa. *Studia Dipterologica* **6** (2): 333–335.

PARENT, O. 1929*a*. Contribution à la faune diptérologique d'Égypte: Dolichopodides de la région de Halaib. *Bulletin Société Royale Entomologique d'Égypte* **13**: 42–58.

———1929*b*. Les Dolichopodidae de la région éthiopienne. Étude systématique. *Bulletin de la Société Royale Entomologique d'Égypte* **13**: 151–190.

———1930. Espèces nouvelles de Dolichopodides (Diptères) conservées au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris. *Annales de la Société Scientifique de Bruxelles (B)* **50**: 86–115.

———1931. Quelques Dolichopodides nouveaux conservés au British Museum. *Annales de la Société Scientifique de Bruxelles (B)* **51**: 39–47.

———1933. Etude sur les Diptères Dolichopodides du Musée du Congo (Tervueren). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* **24**: 1–49.

———1934. Additions à la faune éthiopienne (Diptères: Dolichopodides). *Bulletin de la Société Royale Entomologique d'Égypte* **18**: 112–138.

———1935. Diptères Dolichopodides nouveaux. *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B II) Diptera **8**: 59–96.

———1937*a*. Diptères Dolichopodides nouveaux du Congo belge et du Maroc. *Bulletin du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique* **13** (18) 1–19.

———1937*b*. Diptères Dolichopodides espèces et localités nouvelles. *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **77**: 125–148.

———1939. Diptères Dolichopodidae de la région Ethiopienne. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaines* **32**: 256–282.

———1954. Quelques Diptères Dolichopodides (Deuxième article). *Beiträge zur Entomologie* **4** (2): 221–230.

SCHINER, J.R. 1868. Diptera. *In*: Wullerstorf-Urbair, B. von, ed., *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859, unter den Befehlen des Commodore B. von Wüllerstorf-Urbair*. Zoologischer Theil 2, 1 (B). Wien [= Vienna]: Gerold, pp. 1– 388.

VANSCHUYTBROECK, P. 1960. Diptera (Brachycera, Orthorrhapha): Dolichopodidae. *In*: Hanström, B., Brinck, P. & Rudebeck, G., eds, *South African animal life. Results of the Lund University Expedition in 1950–1951*. Volume 7. Göteborg, Stockholm, Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell, pp. 316–324.

WAHLBERG, P.F. 1844. Om *Rhaphium flavipalpe* Zett. *Öfversigt af K. Vetenskapsakademiens Förhandlingar* **1**: 37–38.

APPENDIX I

Annotated checklist of Namibian Dolichopodidae (Diptera). New records for Namibia are marked with an asterisk (*). Full label data for some additional material in the collection of the National Museum of Namibia (NMNW) have been reported elsewhere (Grichanov 2000*a*, *b*, *c*). All material is identified by I. Grichanov in 1999–2003, unless otherwise stated. For full locality coordinates see Appendix III.

SCIAPODINAE

Grichanov (1998*a*, 1999*a*, 2000*a*) revised this subfamily and Grichanov (1998*a*: 120) provides keys to afrotropical genera and species.

Amblypsilopus Bigot, 1888: 24

A. cilifrons (Parent, 1937*b*: 126).
Material examined: 1♂ Masiye, Salamabala [*sic* Salambala] B2, 28.ii–3.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 2♂ Salambala M4, mopane, 24–26.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 1♂ Simataa: Salambala B6, 24–27.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 3♂ 11♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation.
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia*, Nigeria, Togo.

A. munroi (Curran, 1924: 218).
=*A. parilis* (Parent, 1931: 44) (synonymised Grichanov 1999*a*: 133).
Previous records: Rietfontein, 23 mls SW Grootfontein [19°43'S:17°51'E] (BMNH) (Grichanov 1996*a*: 292); 2♂ 1♀ Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 3♂ 14♀ Katara, Okavango River, 20–23.i.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).
Material examined: 1♂ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 3♂ 4♀ Ruacana area, 14.iii.1997, Koch (MT).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Togo.

Bickeliolus Grichanov, 1996*c*: 224

B. trochanteralis (Curran, 1924: 219).
Material examined: 3♂ [Namibia:] Damara, De Vulder [19th century] (pinned NHRS); 2♂ 1♀ Ruacana area, 14.iii.1997, Koch (MT); 2♂ 1♀ Sesfontein Fort, 1–3.i.2000, Marais, Mann & Newman, MMN38 (S).
Distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

Chrysosoma Guérin-Méneville, 1831: pl. 20, fig. 6

C. tricrinitum Parent, 1933: 33.
Previous records: 8♂ 2♀ Susuwe (1): Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 1♂ 1♀ same except: 26–30.ix.1998; 3♂ 6♀ same except: 26–29.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).
Distribution: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania.

Condylostylus Bigot, 1859: 215

C. imitator Curran, 1924: 221.
Previous records: 1♂ S.W. Africa (W50), Gobiswater Fm., 12 mls N Grootfontein [19°23'S:18°06'E], 05.vi.1972, Southern African Exp. B.M. 1972–1 (BMNH) (Grichanov 1996*b*: 221); 1♂ Nakatwa, 8–13.iii.1992 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).
Material examined: 10♂ 9♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation.
Distribution: Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe.

C. sinclairi Grichanov, 2000*a*: 401.
Previous records: 8♂ 3♀ (holotype & paratypes), Katara, Okavango River, 20–23.i.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 20♂ 3♀ (paratypes), Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 4♂ 1♀ (paratypes), Katara, 1 km S, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT) primary forest; 1♂ 1♀ (paratypes), Matende River, 20–21.i.1998, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT) primary woodland; 2♂ 1♀ (paratypes), Mangetti Quarantine Camp, 11.i.1993, Marais; 1♂ (paratype), Leeupan, 12–14.i.1991, Marais (all NMNW type series # T 609) (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 401).
Material examined: 6♂ 4♀ Simataa, Salamabala [*sic*! Salambala] B6, 24–27.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 5♂ 4♀ Salambala, 4 km NE of, 25.ii–1.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 12♂ 5♀ Salambala

campsite, 22–24.ii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 4♂ 1♀ same except: 1–4.iii.2001; 2♂ 3♀ Divuju, Okavango River, 1.i.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT); 1♂ Dussi, 10 km W, 29–30.xii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT).
Distribution: Namibia.

Mesorhaga Schiner, 1868: 217

M. kirkspriggsi Grichanov, 2000*a*: 400.
Previous records: 2♂ (holotype & paratype), Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT) riverine forest (both NMNW type series # T 611) (both Grichanov 2000*a*: 400).
Distribution: Namibia.

Parentia Hardy, 1935: 245

P. asymmetrica Grichanov, 2000*a*: 404.
Previous records: 6♂ 6♀ (holotype & paratypes), Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (MT) dry woodland (all NMNW type series # T 612) (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 404).
Distribution: Namibia.

DOLICHOPODINAE

This subfamily was recently revised by Grichanov (2004) who includes keys to afrotropical genera and species.

Dolichopus Latreille, 1796: 159

D. afroungulatus Grichanov, 2004: 19.
Material examined: 5♂ Susuwe (2), Kwando River, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT), river's edge; 12♂ 13♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT); 1♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Namibia*, South Africa.

Hercostomus Loew, 1857: 9

H. argyropus argyropus (Loew, 1858: 372).
Material examined: 1♂ 1♀ Salambala, 4 km NE, 25.ii–1.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♂ 1♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT).
Distribution: Namibia*, South Africa, Zimbabwe.
Notes: Type material was examined in H. Loew's collection (NHRS), and lectotype and paralectotypes are here designated to fix the current taxonomic concept and ensure consistent future interpretation: Lectotype ♂ 'R // 183 // 151 // *Gymnopternus argyropus* ♂ // Lectotype, des. Grichanov 2003'; Paralectotypes 1♂ '187 // 152 // *Gymnopternus argyropus* ♂ // Paralectotype, des. Grichanov 2003'; 1♀ 'R // 186 // 153 // *Gymnopternus argyropus* ♀ // Paralectotype, des. Grichanov 2003'; 1♀ 'R // Paralectotype, des. Grichanov 2003' [no further labels].

H. argyropus par Parent, 1934: 129.
= *H. par* Parent, 1934: 129.
Previous records: 1♀ Buffalo Base, 3–5.iv.1990; 8♂ 37♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 1♂ 1♀ same except: 26–29.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).
Material examined: 5♂ 7♀ Susuwe (2), Kwando River, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT), river's edge.
Distribution: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania, Uganda.
Notes: The Caprivi Strip appears to be a region in which the two subspecies of *H. argyropus* may occur sympatrically. The colouration of the tarsi is more variable in *H. argyropus par* (Parent, 1934) than in *H. a. argyropus* (Loew, 1858).

H. caprivi Grichanov, 2004: 31.
Previous records: 5♂ 13♀ (holotype & paratypes), Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (MT) dry woodland; 1♀ (paratype), same except: multicolour pan traps, riverine edge (all NMNW type # T 622) (all Grichanov, 2004: 31).
Material examined: 10♂ 10♀ Susuwe (2), Kwando River, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT), river's edge.
Distribution: Namibia.

Lichtwardtia Enderlein, 1912: 406

L. angularis (Macquart, 1842: 185).
Previous record: 1♀ Buffalo Base, 3–5.iv.1990 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).
Material examined: 1♀ Susuwe (2), Kwando River, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (S) marginal grasses; 12♂ 12♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT); 1♂ 1♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT).
Distribution: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.
Notes: The material examined represents two phenotypes of the species that may represent two different species.

L. fractinervis (Parent, 1929*b*: 175).
Previous records: Onguma Fm., 55 mls NW Tsumeb [17°54'S:16°06'E] (BMNH) (Grichanov 1998*b*: 232); 1♂ Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 1♀ Katara: Okavango River, 20–23.i.1998 (both Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Material examined: 1♂ 1♀ Trekkersboom, 28.xii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (S) grasses in wet area; 3♂ 4♀ Salambala, 4 km NE, 25.ii–1.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT).
Distribution: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda.

L. nikolaevae Grichanov, 1998*b*: 234.
Previous record: Ameib Farm, 19 mls NW Karibib [21°44'S:15°38'E], i–ii (BMNH) (Grichanov 1998*b*: 234).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia.

L. sukharevae Grichanov, 1998*b*: 227.
Previous records: 1♂ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 2♂ same except: 26–29.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Material examined: 1♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT).
Distribution: Botswana, Madagascar, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa.

Pelastoneurus Loew, 1861: 36

P. ambiguus Parent, 1934: 131.
Previous records: 2♂ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 1♂ 1♀ Huab River, Krone 721, 23–26.x.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Namibia.

P. micrurus Parent, 1933: 7.
Material examined: 2♂ 3♀ Hoanib River, 7–14.ii.1999, Marais (YP); 20♂ 8♀ Hoarusib oasis, 7–13.ii.1999, Marais (YP); 1♂ Uniab Delta area, 9–12.iv.1987, Irish & Marais; 1♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 3♂ 2♀ Obob Spring, 29–30.xi.1999, Marais (MT); 1♀ Sesfontein Fort, 1–3.i.2000, Marais, Mann & Newman, MMN38 (S).
Distribution: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia*, Uganda.

Tachytrechus Haliday *in* Walker, 1851: 173

T. tessellatus (Macquart, 1842: 185).
Previous records: Otjitambi Fm., 27 mls ESE Kamanjab [19°49'S:15°11'E]; Swakop R., 3 mls S Okahandja [22°02'S:16°54'E]; Armeib Farm, 19 mls NW Karibib [21°44'S:15°38'E] (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1998*e*: 120); 1♂ Tsams Ost spring, 26–27.xi.1997; 1♂ Huab River, Krone 721, 23–26.x.1998 (both Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Material examined: 1♀ Valle mountainside, 13–15.ix.1997, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 13♂ 24♀ Kaukausib, 25–26.ix.1997, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 3♂ 2♀ Ugab River, 457 m, 04.xii.2000, Mey & Marais (LT); 1♀ Ekuma R. M., 5–6.x.1968, H 11390.
Distribution: Afrotropical: Aldabra, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Is., Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Socotra, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania; Palaearctic: Egypt, Israel; Oriental; Australasian: New Caledonia.

MEDETERINAE

Grichanov (1999*b*, 2000*a*) revised this subfamily and Grichanov (1999*b*) provided keys to afrotropical genera and species.

Corindia Bickel, 1986: 137

C. saegeri Grichanov, 1998*f*: 193.
Previous record: 1♂ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–30.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs, riparian Winkler extract (Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Namibia.

Grootaertia Grichanov, 1999*b*: 90

G. skorpionensis, **sp. n.** (see above).

Medetera Fischer von Waldheim, 1819: 7

M. africana africana Grichanov, 2000*a*: 410.
Material examined: 1♂ 2♀ Viljoenskroon 507, 7–9.ii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT).
Distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

M. capensis Curran, 1926*a*: 13.
Previous records: 6♂ 2♀ Wasserfallfläche (1), 1980 m, 10–12.xi.1998; 1♂ 1♀ Wasserfallfläche (2), 2000 m, 22.x.1998; 1♀ Wasserfallfläche, pools, 2000 m, 21–23.x.1998; 1♂ Plateau Valley, 1950 m, 21–23.x.1998; 1♂ Rosh Pinah, 8 km W, 25–26.viii.1998; 1♂ Halili, 20–21.i.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 426).
Material examined: 1♂ Klinghardt Mountains, 27.viii–3.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♂ 1♀ Wasserfallfläche, 18–22.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT).
Distribution: Namibia, South Africa.

M. chumakovi Grichanov, 1997*a*: 183.
Previous record: Okahanja [=Okahandja], Camping place [21°58'S:16°54'E], ii (BMNH) (Grichanov 1997*a*: 183).
Material examined: 2♂ 6♀ Tsaobismund 85, 13–15.iv.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♀ Amkarub 269, granite hills, 24–26.v.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♀ Somerkoms 521, 6–8.ii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Wheeler (MT).
Distribution: Namibia.

M. cimbebasia Grichanov, 2000*a*: 416.
Previous records: 2♂ 5♀ (holotype & paratypes), Rooiberg [mountain], 22–24.ix.1997, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 2♀ (paratypes), Obib waters, 19–21.ix.1997, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 2♂ (paratypes), Wasserfallfläche, pools, 2000 m, 21–23.x.1998, Butlin & Altringham (MT) 8; 1♂ (paratype), Plateau Valley, 1950 m, 19–21.x.1998, Butlin & Altringham (MT) 6; 1♀ Wasserfallfläche, 1960 m, 7.iv.1999 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 416).
Material examined: 1♂ Katima Mulilo, 11–14.iv.1997, Marais (YP) floodplain savannah; 1♂ 8♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 1♂ Obib waters, 19–21.ix.1997, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♂ same except: (YP) ravine; 4♂ 2♀ Wasserfallfläche, 18–22.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT).
Distribution: Namibia.

M. lvovskii Grichanov, 1999*b*: 98.
Previous records: 1♀ Dikweya, NE 5 km, 14–27.i.1993; 1♀ Ohamwaala, 21.i.1993; 1♂ 2♀ Etudilondjaba, 14–27.i.1993; 2♂ 1♀ Edimba, 14–26.i.1993; 3♂ 1♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–30.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 427).
Material examined: 3♂ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 9♂ 2♀ Maunga, Salambala H2, 28.ii–3.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 1♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–29.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (BPE); 1♂ 2♀ same except: 26–30.ix.1998 (LT) floodplain woodland; 2♂ 1♀ same except: (BP) dry woodland; 2♂ CDM Camp Tsumkwe, v.1993, Green (PFT).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia.

M. norlingi Grichanov, 1997*a*: 176.
Previous records: Kahn River, 5 mls N Usakos [21°56'S:15°33'E]; Onguma Fm., 55 mls NW Tsumeb [17°54'S:16°06'E]; Okahanja [=Okahandja], Camping place [21°58'S:16°54'E] (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*a*: 176); 1♀ Restcamp, 9–13.iv.1993; 1♀ Eiseb River, 18.xi–15.xii.1988; 5♀ Katara, 1 km S, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 7♀ Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 1♂ 2♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 2♀ Leeupan, 12–14.i.1991 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 427).
Material examined: 2♂ 2♀ Ekuju village, Kunene River, 11–12.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT) riverine forest; 1♂ 2♀ Salambala M4, mopane in, 24–26.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♂ 1♀ Dakota 424, 13–23.xii.1993, Pusch (MT).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia.

M. normalis Curran, 1924: 226.
Previous records: Kombat [19°42'S:17°42'E]; Ameib Farm, 19 mls NW Karibib [21°44'S:15°38'E] (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*a*: 180); 1♂ Viljoenskroon 507, 29.iii–5.vi.1998 (ZIN); 1♀ Ogongo Agricultural College, 26.x–1.xii.1993; 1♀ same except: ix–26.x.1993; 2♀ CDM Camp Tsumkwe, v.1993; 1♂ Buffalo Base, 3–5.iv.1990; 8♂ 19♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 2♀ same except: 26–29.ix.1998; 1♀ Windhoek, 27.ii.1986; 1♀ Rooiberg [mountain], 22–24.ix.1997; 1♀ Tsams Ost spring, 26–27.xi.1997 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 427).
Material examined: 4♂ 6♀ Fort Doppies, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT) dry woodland; 1♂ 1♀ Namutoni EE Centre, 4–5.iii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 5♂ 17♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 1♂ 1♀ Tsaobismund 85, 13–15.iv.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♀ Salambala campsite, 22–24.ii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT).
Distribution: Botswana, Burundi, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania.

M. otiosa Parent, 1934: 135.
Material examined: 1♂ Kaokoland, dunes, 25.iv.1995, Marais.
Distribution: Namibia*, South Africa.

M. polleti Grichanov, 1997*a*: 179.
Previous records: Kahn River, 5 mls N Usakos [21°56'S:15°33'E]; Aar Farm, 25 mls ESE Aus [26°50'S:16°36'E]; Barby Farm, 25 mls W Helmeringhausen [26°52'S:16°24'E]; Okahanja [=Okahandja], Camping place [21°58'S:16°54'E], i–ii (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*a*: 179).
Material examined: 1♂ Ruspoort 669, Khoadi//Hôas M14, 26–29.x.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♂ 3♀ Kupferberg 33, 20.xii.2000, Marais & Kasch (MT); 2♀ Renostervlei, 2 km E, 26–27.xii.1999, Marais, Mann & Newman, MMN27 (MT); 1♀ Nama, 20–22.xii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT); 1♀ Riverside 135, 23–16.x.1971, H 4888.
Distribution: Botswana, Namibia.

M. pseudotiosa Grichanov, 1999*b*: 101.
Previous record: Ameib Farm, i–ii [21°44'S:15°38'E] (BMNH) (Grichanov 1999*b*: 101).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia.

M. rikhterae Grichanov, 1997*a*: 180.
Previous records: Aar Farm, 25 mls ESE Aus [26°50'S:16°36'E] (BMNH) (Grichanov 1997*a*: 180); 1♂ Okazewana, 31.iii.1996 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 427).
Distribution: Namibia.

M. simplicis Curran, 1924: 227.
Previous record: Otjitambi Fm., 27 mls ESE Kamanjab [19°49'S:15°11'E], ii (BMNH) (Grichanov 1997*a*: 187).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia, South Africa.

M. subchevi Grichanov, 1997*a*: 177.
Previous records: Okahanja [=Okahandja], Camping place [21°58'S:16°54'E]; Kombat [19°42'S:17°42'E]; Otjikoko Süd Fm., 33 mls ENE Omaruru [21°16'S:16°25'E] (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*a*: 177); 1♂ 1♀ Katara, 1 km S, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 6♀ Simanya, Okavango River, 23–24.i.1998; 2♀ Katara: Okavango River, 20–23.i.1998; 1♂ Viljoenskroon 507, 29.iii–5.iv.1998; 3♀ same except: 26.iv–2.v.1998; 1♂ 2♀ same except: 8–29.iii.1998; 1♀ same except: 26.xi–2.xii.1998; 1♀ same except: 7–9.ii.1998; 1♀ Ohamwaala, 21.i.1993; 2♂ 15♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 1♀ Ovambo, Odila River, 23.i.1993; 4♀ Kaudom Camp, 22–25.ii.1992 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 428).
Material examined: 2♂ 9♀ Viljoenskroon 507, 2–15.ii.1998, Olivier (MT); 1♂ Ruspoort 669, Khoadi//Hôas M14, 25–28.v.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 4♂ 3♀ Amkarub 269, granite hills, 24–26.v.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 6♂ 10♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 1♂ 3♀ Maunga, Salambala H2, 28.ii–3.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (PFT); 1♂ Salambala campsite, 22.ii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (S); 1♀ Aha Hills, 21–25.xii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT).
Distribution: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa.

Thrypticus Gerstaecker, 1864: 43

T. kataevi Grichanov, 1998*g*: 215.
Previous record: 1♂ 1♀ Messum Valley, 700 m, 3.iv.1999 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 428).
Distribution: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, Namibia, Swaziland.

HYDROPHORINAE

See brief review of the afrotropical fauna of the subfamily by Grichanov (1997*b*) with key to afrotropical genera provided.

Cemocarus Meuffels & Grootaert, 1984: 152

Two or three additional undescribed species are found in Namibian material. See re-description of *C. griseatus* by Meuffels and Grootaert (1984: 153).

C. griseatus (Curran, 1926*b*: 403).
Previous records: 1♂ Orangemund, 25.viii.1998; 2♂ Prinzen Bucht, 3.ix.1998; 2♂ Van Reenenbaai, 3.ix.1998 (all National Museum of Namibia Marine-littoral Survey, 1998; all Grichanov 2000*a*: 428).
Material examined: 4♂ 1♀ Ichaboe Island, 26.i.2003, Kirk-Spriggs (S) from coastal rocks; 10♂ 11♀ same except: resting on walls of outbuildings; 4♂ 1♀ Halifax Island, 20.i.2003, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais, coastal rocks & kelp; 2♂ 2♀ Possession Island, 28.i.2003, Kirk-Spriggs (S) rocky shore & algae (all National Museum of Namibia Guano Island Survey 2003; all det. P. Grootaert, 2003) (2♂ NMNW; 2♀ ISNB).
Distribution: Namibia, South Africa.

Hydrophorus Fallén, 1823: 2

See notes on the afrotropical *Hydrophorus* in Grichanov (1997*b*: 150).

H. praecox (Lehmann, 1822: 42).
= *H. inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834: 453).
Previous records: Kaokoveld, 5 mls SE Kovares, 90 mls SE Ohopoho [19°07'S:14°25'E] (as *Hydrophorus hydrophylax* Parent & *Hydrophorus jeanneli* Parent) (MZLU) (Vanschuytbroeck 1960); Kuiseb River canyon; Windhoek, Racecourse; Walvis Bay [22°56'S:14°30'E]; Windhoek, environs; Sossusvlei, Diamond; Onguma Fm., 55 mls NW Tsumeb [17°54'S:16°06'E]; Swakopmund [22°40'S:14°32'E]; Aar Farm, 25 mls ESE Aus [26°50'S:16°36'E]; Otjikoko Sud Fm., 33 mls ENE Omaruru [21°16'S:16°25'E]; Sesriem Canyon, 3 mls W Sesriem; Otjitambi Fm., 27 mls ESE Kamanjab [19°49'S:15°11'E]; Sesriem Süd Fm., Maltanhoe [=Maltahöhe] Distr.; Homeb, 10 mls ESE Gobabeb [23°38'S:15°10'E] (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*b*: 151); 130♂ 60♀ Messum Valley, 700 m, 3.iv.1999; 2♂ 3♀ Wasserfallfläche, 1960 m, 7.iv.1999; 1♂ Wasserfallfläche, 2000 m, 6.iv.1999 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 428); 1♂ 1♀ Messum Valley, 700 m, 2–5.iv.1999; 1♀ Königstein, 2470 m, 11.iv.1999; 1♀ Tsams Ost spring, 26–27.xi.1997; 4♂ 5♀ Obib waters, 19–21.ix.1997; 1♂ Bogenfels area, 11–12.iv.1986; 3♀ Gobabeb, vii.1988; 2♀ same except: vii.1989; 1♀ same except: ix.1989; 3♂ 12♀ same except: xii.1988; 5♂ 1♀ Panner HC7, Rössing, 6.vi.1984; 1♂ 1♀ Okau fountain, 12.5 km inland Munutum R., 22.i.1983; 2♂ 1♀ Sechomib R., salt seep, 2 km inland, 22.i.1983; 1♀ Khowarib Schlucht: Hoanib River, 11.iv.1991; 1♀ Rössing fish pond, 3.vii.1984; 1♀ Klein Oasis, 21.i.1983; 1♂ 1♀ Boulder Pool 3, Rössing survey, 4.vi.1984; 1♀ Rundu, S 10 km, 12.i.1993; 1♂ Tuguva, 13.i.1993; 16♂ 14♀ Ekuma R. M.; 1♀ Epembe, 5–11.xi.1989; 1♀ Okaukuejo, Etosha Pan, iii.1972; 1♂ 2♀ Omuulu, 14.i.1993; 1♂ 1♀ Orupembe, 2.v.1991 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 429).
Material examined: 1♂ 1♀ Galton Gate, 27–28.iv.1993, Marais (LT); 1♂ Homob, 8.iv.1989, Marais & Irish; 17♂ 13♀ Swakop River, 20–22.vii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs & Eiseb (MT); 11♂ 2♀ same except: (LT); 1♂ Nonidas, Okakambe stables, 19–20.vii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs & Eiseb (LT); 1♀ Engelbrecht: Khoadi//Hôas M2, 24–27.v.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 25♂ 67♀ Kaukausib, 25–26.ix.1997, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 2♂ 1♀ Bergrus 414, 13.xii.1998, Mann, Marais, Kirk-Spriggs (LT); 2♀ Hoanib River, 7–14.ii.1999, Marais (YP); 1♂ Aussenkjer fountain # 2, 25.viii.2000, Marais (LT); 1♂ Valle campsite, 14.ix.1997, Kirk-Spriggs (LT); 1♀ Koinachas, 20.v.1986, Curtis.
Distribution: Afrotropical: Aldabra, Angola, Botswana, Canary Is., Cape Verde Is., Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Rodriguez Is., South Africa, South Arabia, St. Helena Is., Tanzania; Palaearctic; Oriental; Australia, New Zealand.
Notes: Loew (1858: 341) recorded the first dolichopodid species from Namibia. One ♂ was traced in the so-called 'Loew collection' (NHRS) with the following labels: 'Svakop. [*sic* =Swakop], Africae // J. Wahlb. // 1/9 // 164 // *Hydrophorus inaequalipes*'. This specimen was cited by H. Loew in 1858 and represents a true example of *Hydrophorus praecox* (Lehmann, 1822), although labelled and published as *H. inaequalipes* (Macquart, 1834) (see below). The first author has also studied material deposited in the MZLU and cited for Namibia by Vanschuytbroeck (1960) under the names *H. hydrophylax* Parent, 1939, and *H. jeanneli* Parent, 1938; all the males and most females are referred here to *H. praecox* and a few females may be referred to *H. spinicornis* Loew, 1858.

H. spinicornis Loew, 1858: 373 [1860: 280].
= *H. vaalensis* Parent, 1954: 226. **Syn. n.**
Previous records: Doubtful (Grichanov 1997*b*: 153, as *Hydrophorus* ?*vaalensis*).
Distribution: Lesotho, ?Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe.
Notes: Type material has been examined: Holotype ♀ '179 // 163 // *Hydrophorus spinicornis*' (NHRS; Loew's collection). Description of a female *H. vaalensis* by Parent (1954: 226) and diagnosis of the species provided by Grichanov (1997*b*: 153) correspond to holotype of *H. spinicornis*.

Thinophilus Wahlberg, 1844: 37

T. bipunctatus Curran, 1926*a*: 27.
Previous records: 1♀ Kunene Mouth at lagoon, 20–22.iv.1994; 1♀ Kunene Mouth, 20–22.iv.1994; 1♀ Huab River, Krone 721, 23–26.x.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 429).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Namibia, South Africa.

T. imperialis (Curran, 1924: 228).
Material examined: 3♂ 4♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT).
Distribution: Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Namibia*, Nigeria, South Africa.

T. indigenus Becker, 1902: 48.
Previous records: Nr Onseepkans, Orange R. banks [23°38'S:15°10'E]; Swakop R., 3 mls S Okahandja [22°01'S:16°54'E], i, iv (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*c*: 137).
Distribution: Afrotropical: Angola, Benin, Cape Verde Is., Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, South Yemen, Swaziland, Tanzania; Palaearctic: Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Mongolia, Turkey; Oriental: India, Malaysia (Borneo, 'Malaya'), Nepal, Philippines, Taiwan.

T. maculatus Parent, 1929*a*: 50.
Material examined: 1♀ Nhoma River, E 1 km, 28.xii.1998, Marais, Kirk-Spriggs & Mann (LT); 1♂ Xawasha pan, 27.xii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♀ Ekuju village, Kunene River, 11–12.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (WP) river's edge; 1♂ 1♀ Katara, Okavango River, 22.i.1998, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (LT); 1♂ Palm 708, pools, 4.i.2000, Marais, Mann & Newman, MMN40 (S); 1♀ Mahango Game Reserve, 1.i.1999, Kirk-Spriggs (S) grasses.
Distribution: Namibia*, Sudan.

T. munroi setiscutellatus Grichanov, 1997*c*: 141.
Previous records: Swakopmund [22°40'S:14°32'E], i (BMNH) (Grichanov 1997*c*: 141); 2♀ Bogenfels area, 11–12.iv.1986 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 429).
Distribution: Namibia.

T. palpatus Parent, 1929*b*: 180.
Previous records: Nr Onseepkans Orange R. banks [23°38'S:15°10'E]; Otjitambi Fm., 27 mls ESE Kamanjab [19°49'S:15°11'E]; Ameib Farm [21°44'S:15°38'E], i–ii (all BMNH) (all Grichanov 1997*c*: 144).
Distribution: Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Namibia, Nigeria.

T. prudens Curran, 1926*a*: 30.
Previous records: 1♂ Huab River, Krone 721, 23–26.x.1998 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 429).
Material examined: 1♀ Nhoma River, 1 km E, 28.xii.1998, Marais, Kirk-Spriggs & Mann (MT); 2♂ 5♀ Hoanib River, 7–14.ii.1999, Marais (YP); 1♀ Ugab River fountain, 5 km downstream from Goantagab Mine Cross, 3.xii.1988, Griffin, in and on mud.
Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa.

DIAPHORINAE

The afrotropical genera of this subfamily are still not fully revised. See key to Namibian dolichopodid genera provided by Grichanov (2000*a*: 431).

Acropsilus Mik, 1878: 6

A key to afrotropical species is provided by Grichanov (1998*c*: 189).

A. brevitalus (Parent, 1937*a*: 10).
Previous record: Namibia (Grichanov 2000*a*: 431, as *Acropsilus* sp.).
Material examined: 1♂ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–29.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (BPE).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Israel, Namibia*, Tanzania.
Notes: This is a small-sized species with an apparently wider distribution than was previously thought.

Asyndetus Loew, 1869: 34

One further, as yet undescribed, species occurs in Namibia.

A. virgatus Curran, 1926*a*: 34.
Previous records: 2♀ Ugab R., 2 km W Brandberg Wes, 22–24.x.1998; 1♀ Hungorob Valley, 1180 m, 5–16.iv.1999; 5♂ 8♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 6♂ 9♀ same except: 26–30.ix.1998; 2♂ 2♀ same except: 26–29.ix.1998; 1♂ Leeupan, 12–14.i.1991 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 430).
Material examined: 1♂ Popa Falls, 26.ii.1992, Marais & Pusch (LT); 1♀ same except: 26.ii–1.iii.1992; 3♂ 1♀ Buffalo Base, 3–5.iv.1990, Marais; 4♂ 1♀ Nakatwa, 8–13.iii.1992, Pusch & Marais; 11♂ 6♀ same except: (MT); 2♂ 1♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–29.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (YPE); 3♂ 4♀ Susuwe (2), Kwando River, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT), river's edge; 4♀ Fort Doppies, 20–21.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT) dry woodland; 11♂ 11♀ Salambala M4, mopane, 24–26.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 8♂ 14♀ same except: (MT); 1♂ 2♀ Maunga, Salamabala [*sic*! Salambala] H2, 28.ii–3.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 2♀ same except: (YP); 4♂ 5♀ Simataa: Salamabala [*sic*! Salambala] B6, 24–27.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♂ Ngala, Salamabala [*sic*! Salambala] H5, 24–26.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (YP); 1♂ 1♀ Salambala campsite, 22–24.ii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 2♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 2♀ Katima Mulilo, 11–14.iv.1997, Marais (BP) floodplain savanna; 10♂ 12♀ Divuju, Okavango River, 1.i.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT); 1♂ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT); 2♂ 2♀ Epupa, E 35 km, Kunene River, 9–11.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (LT); 1♂ same except: (MT) shaded woodland; 11♂ 21♀ Ekuju village, Kunene River, 11–12.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (YP) on island; 11♂ 5♀ same except: (WP) river's edge; 1♀ same except: (MT) riverine forest; 2♂ 1♀ Sesfontein Fort, 1–3.i.2000, Marais, Mann & Newman, MMN38 (S); 10♂ 3♀ same except: (MT); 16♂ 17♀ Katara, Okavango River, 22.i.1998, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (LT); 2♀ Namutoni EE Centre, 4–5.iii.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 4♀ same except: (YP); 397♂ 305♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation.
Distribution: Namibia, South Africa.

Chrysotus Meigen, 1824: 40

Two further undescribed species are known from Namibian material.

C. inconspicuus Loew, 1858: 372.
Previous records: 6♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–29.ix.1998; 10♀ same except: 28.ix–2.x.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 430).
Distribution: Kenya, Namibia, South Africa.
Notes: Type material has been examined in NHRS and lectotype and paralectotype are here designated to fix the current taxonomic concept and ensure consistent future interpretation: Lectotype ♂ '193 // 154 // *Chrysotus inconspiquus* ♂ // Lectotype, des. Grichanov 2003'. Paralectotype ♀ '194 / 155 / *Chrysotus inconspiquus* ♀ // Paralectotype, des. Grichanov 2003'.

Cryptophleps Lichtwardt, 1898: 491

C. rothii Couturier, 1978: 223.
Previous record: 1♀ Ugab R., 2 km W Brandberg Wes, 22–24.x.1998 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 430).
Material examined: 1♂ 1♀ Mannheim Research Station, 31.i–7.ii.2000, Kirk-Spriggs (MT), mango plantation; 1♂ 1♀ Ekuju village, Kunene River, 11–12.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (YP) on island.
Distribution: Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia.

Diaphorus Meigen, 1824: 32

D. lawrencei Curran, 1926*b*: 414.
Previous record: 1♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998 (Grichanov 2000*a*: 430).
Material examined: 3♂ Katima Mulilo, 11–14.iv.1997, Marais (BP) floodplain savanna; 2♂ 3♀ same except: (YP) floodplain savanna; 1♀ Salambala pan, 1–4.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 1♂ Epupa, E 35 km: Kunene River, 9–11.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (LT); 2♂ 13♀ Divuju, Okavango River, 1.i.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Marais & Mann (MT); 6♂ 9♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT); 5♀ Buffalo Base, 3–5.iv.1990, Marais.
Distribution: Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa.

Trigonocera Becker, 1902: 57

T. africana Naglis, 1999: 333.
Previous record: 3♂ (paratypes), Kunene Mouth, 20–22.iv.1994, Marais (MT) (NMNW type series # T 621) (Naglis 1999: 333).
Material examined: 1♀ Salambala M4, mopane in, 24–26.ii.2001, Marais & Kirk-Spriggs (MT); 2♀ Masiye: Salamabala [*sic* Salambala] B2, 28.ii–3.iii.2001, Kirk-Spriggs (MT).
Distribution: Namibia, Zambia.

SYMPYCNINAE

The afrotropical genera of this subfamily are still not fully revised. See key to Namibian dolichopodid genera provided by Grichanov (2000*a*: 431).

Campsicnemus Haliday *in* Walker, 1851: 187

A key to afrotropical species is provided by Grichanov (1998*d*: 113).

C. caffer Curran, 1926*a*: 15.
Previous records: 2♂ 3♀ Messum Valley, 700 m, 3.iv.1999; 2♂ 1♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–29.ix.1998; 1♂ same except: 28.ix–2.x.1998; 1♂ same except: 26–30.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 431).
Material examined: 2♂ 4♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT); 1♂ Rundu, E 20 km, 17–18.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT), dry woodland; 1♂ Ekuju village, Kunene River, 11–12.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (LT).
Distribution: Namibia, South Africa.

Micromorphus Mik, 1878: 6

M. maraisi Grichanov, 2000*b*: 87.
Previous records: 1♂ 2♀ (holotype & paratypes), Huab River, Krone 721, 23–26.x.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT); 1♀ (paratype), Ugab R., 2 km W Brandberg Wes, 22–24.x.1998, Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (MT) (all NMNW type series # T 614) (all Grichanov 2000*b*: 87).
Material examined: 1♀ Greylingshof 107, Gaub Canyon, 2–3.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs & Pape (MT); 1♀ Hoanib River, 7–14.ii.1999, Marais (YP); 1♂ 4♀ Obib Spring, 29–30.xi.1999, Marais (MT).
Distribution: Namibia.

Sympycnus Loew, 1857: 42

Two further as yet undescribed species are known from Namibia.

S. discrepans Parent, 1934: 112.
Material examined: 1♀ S.W. Africa (25), Swakopmund, 26–30.i.1972, general sweeping, Southern African Exp., B.M. 1972–1; 1♀ S.W. Africa (W37), Otjitambi Fm., 26 mls ESE Kamanjab [19°49'S:15°11'E], 13–15.ii.1972, Southern African Exp., B.M. 1972–1 (all BMNH).
Distribution: Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia*, South Africa, Uganda, Yemen.

S. munroi Curran, 1925: 177.
Previous records: 1♂ Messum Valley, 700 m, 3.iv.1999; 3♂ 3♀ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998; 2♂ same except: 26–30.ix.1998 (all Grichanov 2000*a*: 431).
Material examined: 3♂ Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 26–30.ix.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (LT), floodplain woodland; 11♂ 16♀ Okavango River, 18–19.x.1999, Kirk-Spriggs, Pape, Hauwanga (MT).
Distribution: Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

Teuchophorus Loew, 1857: 44

T. caprivi Grichanov, 2000*b*: 88.
Previous record: 3♂ 3♀ (holotype & paratypes), Susuwe (1), Kwando River, 28.ix–2.x.1998, Kirk-Spriggs (MT) (all NMNW type series # T 613) (all Grichanov 2000*b*: 88).
Distribution: Namibia.

APPENDIX II

Records from Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar and Zambia, based on material in the collections of the National Museum of Namibia. New country records are indicated with an asterisk. All material is identified by I. Grichanov in 1999–2003. Unless otherwise stated all material preserved in alcohol.

BOTSWANA

Asyndetus virgatus Curran, 1926*a*: 34*.
8♂ 5♀ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais.

Bickeliolus maslovae (Grichanov, 1996*c*: 224).
3♂ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 1999*a*: 122).

Chrysotus inconspicuus Loew, 1858: 372*.
4♂ 1♀ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais.

Condylostylus imitator Curran, 1924: 221.
1♂ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 1999*a*: 116).

Diaphorus lawrencei Curran, 1926: 414*.
4♂ 2♀ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais.

Hercostomus argyropus par (Parent, 1934: 129).
1♂ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).

Lichtwardtia angularis (Macquart, 1842: 185).
1♂ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 2000*a*: 425).

Medetera normalis Curran, 1924: 226.
1♀ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 2000*a*: 427).

Medetera subchevi Grichanov, 1997*a*: 177.
10♂ 14♀ Third Bridge, 19°14'S:23°21'E, 10.iii.1993, Marais (Grichanov 2000*a*: 428).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Corindia demoulini Grichanov, 2000*a*: 406.
1♂ (paratype), Congo Belge, P.N.G., De Saeger, I/c/2, 23.viii.1950, Réc. G. Demoulin. 768 (NMNW type # Y 610) (Grichanov 2000*a*: 406).

KENYA

Tenuopus taitensis Grichanov, 2000*d*: 262.
1♂ (paratype), Kenya, Taita Hills, Macha, 28.viii–1.ix.1997, De Meyer (Grichanov 2000*d*: 262).

MADAGASCAR

Amblypsilopus cilifrons (Parent, 1937*b*: 126).
4♂ 2♀ TAM, Morarano-Chrome, 25 km W, forêt [date struck through], Pauly Col. (Grichanov 1998*a*: 114).

Bickeliolus alluaudi (Parent, 1935: 80).
1♂ TAM, Morarano-Chrome, 25 km W, forêt [date struck through], Pauly Col. (Grichanov 1998*a*: 98).

Condylostylus basovi Grichanov 1998*a*: 90.
1♂ TAM, Morarano-Chrome, 25 km W, forêt [date struck through], Pauly Col. (Grichanov, 1998*a*: 90).

Condylostylus chaineyi Grichanov 1998*a*: 91.
1♂ TAM, Morarano-Chrome, 25 km W, forêt [date struck through], Pauly Col. (Grichanov 1998*a*: 91).

Ethiosciapus latipes (Parent, 1930: 94).
3♂ TAM, Morarano-Chrome, 25 km W, forêt [date struck through], Pauly Col. (Grichanov 1998*a*: 97).

ZAMBIA

Asyndetus virgatus Curran, 1926: 34*.
1♀ Livingstone, 5 km SE, 17°54'S:25°51'E, 15.iii.1993, Marais.
1♀ Mfuwe (Luangwa R.), 13°06'S:31°47'E, 21–24.iii.1993, Marais.

Trigonocera africana Naglis, 1999: 333.
1♂ (holotype) Zambia: Kafue River at 15°49'S:28°12'E, 16–18.iii.1993, Marais (NMNW type # T 621) (Naglis 1999: 333).

APPENDIX III

Gazetteer of localities in Namibia based on label data cited in Appendix I. Localities for material deposited in institutions other than the National Museum of Namibia are provided in full in Appendix I.

Aha Hills, 19°47'36''S:20°59'51''E (Tsumkwe District)
Amkarub 269, 19°49'17''S:14°39'53''E (Khorixas District)
Aussenkjer fountain # 2, 18°26.1'S:17°32.2'E (Karasburg District)
Bergrus 414, 24°04'55''S:19°24'42''E (Mariental District)
Bogenfels area, 27°26'S:15°24'E (Diamond Area 1)
Boulder Pool 3, SE 2214 Db (Swakopmund District)
Buffalo Base, 18°08'S:21°41'E (West Caprivi Park)
CDM Camp Tsumkwe, SE 1920 Cb (Bushmanland)
Dakota 424, SE 1917 Ac (Grootfontein District)
Dikweya, 5 km NE, 17°41'S:18°32'E (Kavango)
Divuju, 18°04'04''S:21°28'51''E (Mukwe District)
Dussi, 10 km W, 18°48'32''S:20°43'57''E (Kaudom Game Reserve)
Edimba, 17°28'S:16°23'E (Ovambo)
Eiseb River, 20°39'S:20°05'E (Hereroland-East)
Ekuju village, 17°19'30''S:13°48'56''E (Opuwa District)
Ekuma R. M., SE 1816 Ca (Outjo/Etosha)
Engelbrecht, 19°55'10''S:14°40'51''E (Khorixas District)
Epembe, 17°34'S:13°32'E (Kaokoland)
Epupa, E 35 km, 17°03'37''S:13°29'32''E (Opuwa District)
Etudilondjaba, 17°36'S:17°36'E (Ovambo)
Fort Doppies, 17°49'28''S:23°18'49''E (West Caprivi Park)
Galton Gate, 18°52'S:17°03'E (Etosha National Park)
Gobabeb, 23°24'S:15°03'E (Namib-Naukluft Park)
Greylingshof 107, 23°29'S:16°46'E (Windhoek District)
Halifax Island, 26°39'00''S:15°04'50''E (Lüderitz District)
Halili, 17°52'58''S:19°26'49''E (Rundu District)
Hoanib River, 19°28'S:12°45'E (Skeleton Coast Park)
Hoarusib oasis, 19°04'30''S:12°33'42''E (Skeleton Coast Park)
Homob, 19°03'S:16°12'E (Etosha National Park)
Huab River, Krone 721, 20°37'09''S:13°54'31''E (Khorixas District)
Hungorob Valley, 1180 m, 21°11.40'S:14°31.69'E (Brandberg)
Ichaboe Island, 26°17'18''S:14°56'14''E (Lüderitz District)
Kaokoland, dunes, 17°27''S:12°12''E (Kaokoland)
Katara, 17°48'56''S:18°53'38''E (Rundu District)
Katara, S 1 km, 17°50'25''S:18°54'26''E (Rundu District)
Katima Mulilo, 17°59'S:24°17'E (Katima Mulilo District)
Kaudom Camp, 18°30'S:20°44'E (Kaudom Game Reserve)
Kaukausib, 26°59'13''S:15°39'01''E (Lüderitz District)
Khowarib Schlucht, SE 1913 Bd (Damaraland)
Klein Oasis, SE 1912 Ba (Skeleton Coast Park)
Klinghardt Mountains, 27°20'04''S:15°46'00''E (Lüderitz District)
Koinachas, SE 1816 Dd (Etosha National Park)
Königstein, 2470 m, 21°09.00'S:14° 34.51'E (Brandberg)
Kunene Mouth, 17°16'S:11°47'E (Skeleton Coast Park)
Kupferberg 33, 22°40.65'S:16°59.18'E (Windhoek District)
Leeupan, 18°40'S:20°52'E (Khaudon Game Reserve)
Mahango Game Reserve, 18°10'26''S:21°43'12''E
Mangetti Quarantine Camp, 18°40'S:19°02'E (Kavango)
Mannheim Research Station, 19°10'10''S:17°45'33''E (Tsumeb District)
Masiye, 17°47'21''S:24°38'38''E (Katima Mulilo District)
Matende River, 17°54'46''S:19°35'16''E (Rundu District)
Maunga, 17°53'53''S:24°23'19''E (Katima Mulilo District)
Messum Valley, 700 m, 21°13.29'S:14°30.98'E (Brandberg)
Nakatwa, 18°11'S:23°25'E (Mudumu Game Reserve)
Nama, 19°54'34''S:20°44'08''E (Tsumkwe District)
Namutoni EE Centre, 18°48'S:17°02'E (Etosha National Park)
Ngala, 17°55'07''S:24°23'45''E (Katima Mulilo District)
Nhoma River, E 1 km, 19°10'00''S:20°36'09''E (Tsumkwe District)
Nonidas, 22°38'21''S:14°38'40''E (Swakopmund District)
Obib waters, 28°00'S 16°38'E (Lüderitz District)
Obob Spring, 20°25'06''S:13°49'11''E (Khorixas District)
Odila River, 17°29'S:16°51'E (Ovambo)
Ogongo Agricultural College, SE 1715 Cb (Ovamboland)
Ohamwaala, 17°25'S:16°03'E (Ovambo)
Okau fountain, SE 1812 Ac (Skeleton Coast Park)
Okaukuejo, SE 1915 Bb (Outjo District/Etosha Pan)
Okavango River, 18°13'19''S:21°45'10''E (Mahango Game Park)
Okazewana, 18°25'S:13°47'E (Opuwa District)
Omuulu, 17°30'S:16°10'E (Ovambo)
Orangemund, 28°37'16''S:16°26'08''E (Lüderitz District)
Orupembe, 18°10'S:12°34'E (Kaokoland)
Palm 708, 19°52'06''S:14°01'13''E (Khorixas District)

Panner HC7, SE 2214 Db (Swakopmund District)
Plateau Valley, 21°10'46"S:14°32'52"E (Brandberg)
Popa Falls, 18°07'S:21°04'E (Kavango)
Possession Island, 27°00'32"S:15°11'33"E (Lüderitz District)
Prinzen Bucht, 27°06'32"S:15°15'04"E (Lüderitz District)
Renostervlei, 2 km E, 19°09'59"S:14°33'12"E (Etosha National Park)
Restcamp, 20°30'S:17°14'E (Waterberg Plateau Park)
Riverside 135, SE 2616 Ca (Bethanie District)
Rooiberg [mountain], 27°38'S 16°28'E (Lüderitz District)
Rosh Pinah, 8 km W, 27°59'28"S:16°39'14"E (Lüderitz District)
Rössing fish pond, SE 2214 Db (Swakopmund District)
Ruacana area, 17°26'S:14°09'E (Opuwo District)
Rundu, 20 km E, 17°55'46"S:19°58'43"E (Rundu District)
Rundu, 10 km S, 18°00'S:19°41'E (Kavango)
Ruspoort 669, 20°01'46"S:14°26'52"E (Khorixas District)
Salambala campsite, 17°50'01"S:24°36'09"E (Katima Mulilo District)
Salambala M4, 17°42'55"S:24°32'47"E (Katima Mulilo District)
Salambala pan, 17°50'00"S:24°35'58"E (Katima Mulilo District)
Salambala, 4 km NE, 17°49'21"S:24°36'07"E (Katima Mulilo District)
Sechomib R., SE 1812 Cb (Skeleton Coast Park)
Sesfontein Fort, 19°07'15"S:13°37'06"E (Opuwo District)
Simanya, 17°33'17"S:18°32'30"E (Rundu District)
Simataa, 17°48'36"S:24°32'18"E (Katima Mulilo District)
Somerkoms 521, 22°01'59"S:19°57'22"E (Gobabis District)
Susuwe (1), 17°45'37"S:23°20'55"E (West Caprivi Park)
Susuwe (2), 17°45'54"S:23°21'10"E (West Caprivi Park)
Swakop River, 22°40'47"S:14°35'09"E (Swakopmund District)
Trekkersboom, 19°18'00"S:20°39'42"E (Tsumkwe District)
Tsams Ost spring, 24°14'45"S:16°06'17"E (Namib-Naukluft Park)
Tsaobismund 85, 22°22'40"S:15°44'58"E (Karibib District)
Tuguva, 17°26'S:18°27'E (Kavango)
Ugab R., 2 km W Brandberg Wes, 20°58'05"S:14°06'36"E (Omaruru District)
Ugab River fountain, SE 2114 Ba (Damaraland)
Ugab River, 457 m, 21°00.869'S:14°38.127'E (Khorixas District)
Uniab Delta area, 20°11'S:13°13'E (Skeleton Coast Park)
Valle campsite, 24°08'25"S:16°05'46"E (Namib-Naukluft Park)
Valle mountainside, 24°08'32"S:16°05'05"E (Namib-Naukluft Park)
Van Reenenbaai, 27°24'19"S:15°12'42"E (Lüderitz District)
Viljoenskroon 507, 25°10'S:19°58'E (Mariental District)
Wasserfallfläche (1), 21°13'0.5"S:14°31'0.1"E (Brandberg)
Wasserfallfläche (2), 21°10'42"S:14°32'55"E (Brandberg)
Wasserfallfläche, pools, 21°10'40"S:14°33'08"E (Brandberg)
Wasserfallfläche, 1960 m, 21°10.77'S:14°32.87'E (Brandberg)
Wasserfallfläche, 2000 m, 21°10.76'S:14°33.16'E (Brandberg)
Wasserfallfläche, below, 21°10'43"S:14°32'51"E (Brandberg)
Windhoek, 22°34'S:17°05'E (Windhoek District)
Xawasha pan, 19°09'58"S:20°54'40"E (Tsumkwe District)